FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 158 *17 August 1981*

ARGENTINA

Foreign Ministry Displeased at Israeli Press Item B 1
Expelled Rights Leaders Hit Chilean Government B 1
Official Predicts Bankruptcy for State Oil Firm [HERALD 14 Aug] B 1

BOLIVIA

Pammo Promises Democratic Rule Within Year C 1
Colonel Arias Reinstated C 1
Falange's Valverde Calls for Resistance to Junta C 1
Torrelio Reports on Meeting With Anez C 2
Denial Anez Met With Junta C 2
Lanza Support for Anez Demand C 3
Official Discusses COBEN Nuclear Objectives C 3

BRAZIL

Reportage on Visit by Saudi Foreign Minister D 1
Saraiva Guerreiro Banquet [FOLHA DE SAO PAUL 13 Aug] D 1
Al-Faysal on Israeli Policy D 1
PLO Office Request [O GLOBO 14 Aug] D 1
Communique Issued [Riyadh] D 2

CHILE

Reportage on Terrorist Activities Restricted E 1
Sailors Arrested as Spies by Peruvian Police E 1

COLOMBIA

President Stresses Stand on Amnesty in Speech F 1
Guerrillas Take 'Unusual' Offensive Actions F 2
Clashes Continue F 3

PERU

Government Ready To Set Border With Ecuador J 1
Members of Shining Path Attack Police Precinct J 1

MEXICO

PCM, Four Marxist-Leninist Parties Unite M 1
Pemex Issues Communique on Oil Talks With U.S. M 1
Talks for Increased Trade Held With Haiti M 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Newspaper Reportage on Army, Rebel Operations P 1
Rebels Fail To Seize Town [DIARIO LATINO 10 Aug] P 1
Army Takes Action in La Union [EL DIARIO DE HOY 11 Aug] P 1

Blackouts in Capital City [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 11 Aug] P 1
Fighting in El Gavilan [EL DIARIO DE HOY 11 Aug] P 2
Rebels Isolate Region [EL MUNDO 11 Aug] P 2
Rebels Terrorize Communities [EL MUNDO 11 Aug] P 2
Army Destroys Rebel Camps [DIARIO LATINO 11 Aug] P 2
Radio Venceremos, Havana Report on Actions P 3
FMLN Central Front Bulletin [Radio Venceremos] P 3
Northeastern Front Bulletin [Radio Venceremos] P 3
Southeastern Front Bulletin [Radio Venceremos] P 4
Attacks in 8 Departments [Radio Venceremos] P 4
FMLN Takes Credit for Attack [Havana] P 4
Further Details on Bombing [Radio Venceremos] P 5
Villalobos on U.S. Plans [Radio Venceremos] P 5
Interview With Rebel Commander [Radio Venceremos] P 6
Duarte Comments on Reactivation of Economy P 7
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 12 Aug]

HONDURAS

Central American Ministers Attend Conference P 8
President Opens Conference P 8
Costa Rican Minister Speaks P 8
Guatemalan Minister Absent P 9
Tegucigalpa Declaration Issued P 10
Text of 8-Point Resolution P 10
Foreign Minister Leaves for South America P 11

NICARAGUA

Comments Made on Thomas Enders' Recent Visit P 12
Foreign Ministry Comments P 12
BARRICADA, Opposition on Visit P 12
U.S. Silence Noted P 13
Coastguard Seizes Honduran Fishing Boats, Cargo P 13
Seized Nicaraguan Boat Returns P 14
Negotiations Underway To Buy Machinery From USSR P 14
[LA PRENSA 4 Aug]
USSR Donates $16 Million P 15

CUBA

Sugar Agreement Signed With CEMA Countries Q 1
Neutron Weapon Is Terrorism Against Human Race Q 1
OCLAE Meeting Ends, Issues Final Declaration Q 1

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Bishop Notes Need To Strengthen Militia Forces S 1
Warning on U.S. Exercise S 1
Maneuvers Set S 1
TORCHLIGHT Workers Take Over Paper S 1

FOREIGN MINISTRY DISPLEASED AT ISRAELI PRESS ITEM

PY150036 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2152 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Aug (NA)--Foreign Ministry sources today labeled as "ridiculous" the report published in the Israeli newspaper HA'ARETZ that an airlift will reportedly be carried out to evacuate to Brazil 350,000 Argentine jews due to alleged "anti-Semitism" prevailing in the country. Foreign Ministry sources indicated that the report is "unbelievable" and that this is part of an "anti-Argentine campaign" abroad that can be considered "absurd."

According to the repor , the plan was organized by the American Jewish organization "Hais."

According to the Tel Aviv paper, the plan was reportedly supported by Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo by offering asylum to the Jews. The Foreign Ministry unofficial spokesmen did not hide their displeasure at the publication but said that "there will be no official answer" from Argentina in order "not to institutionalize this type of thing."

EXPELLED RIGHTS LEADERS HIT CHILEAN GOVERNMENT

PY150131 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2140 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Mendoza, 13 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--The four Chilean political leaders who were deported Tuesday by the government of President Augusto Pinochet called their expulsion an irrational and absurd act and reiterated their right to differ with the positions of the Santiago authorities.

The leaders, who have been in Mendoza since yesterday, have received tourist visas to stay 10 days in Argentina.

Jaime Castillo Velasco, former vice president and ideologue of the Christian Democratic Party; Orlando Cantuarias and Carlos Briones, former ministers of the late Socialist President Salvador Allende; and former Senator Alberto Jerez of the Christian left, told journalists that it was inconceivable that a country could have laws to expel its citizens through a mere decree by a certain official.

Castillo Velasco, who said he will settle in Venezuela, indicated that the main thing was to show one's contempt for the absurd. One understands that an irrational act is happening...and one feels powerless to resolve the situation.

Former Interior Minister Carlos Briones rejected accusations by the Chilean labor minister to the effect that the National Union Coordinating Board was a Marxist front organization and asserted that the issue is the right to petition, trade union freedom and equality before the law. He added: We have the right to disagree because we are opponents of the regime which now exists in Chile.

OFFICIAL PREDICTS BANKRUPTCY FOR STATE OIL FIRM

PY141809 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 14 Aug 81 p 11

[Excerpt] (NA)--YPF "probably" will go bankrupt this year causing delays in the state oil company's drilling and exploration programme, Fuel Undersecretary Guillermo Wallbrecher said yesterday. The possible bankruptcy will not affect the activities of private contractors, he added.

The government official admitted that the recent 15 percent hike in fuel prices had been high, but claimed they are insufficient to allow for necessary development of services. When compared to the 10 and 12 percent increases in the retail and wholesale price indices for July, the real increase in fuel prices amounted to only three or five percent, he said. The government has not yet decided its programme for fuel price increases for the rest of the year, Wallbrecher said.

PAMMO PROMISES DEMOCRATIC RULE WITHIN YEAR

PY151932 Paris AFP in Spanish 1702 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 15 Aug (AFP)--Bolivia must return to constitutional rule in less than a year, Rear Adm Oscar Pammo Rodriguez, commander of the navy and member of the ruling Bolivian triumvirate, said here today. Admiral Pammo noted that to this end the Junta of Commanders has been studying measures designed to achieve political stability in the country.

He also noted that the military are not supposed to govern the republic except in periods of crisis such as the one the country is experiencing now. He added that for the country to return to constitutional rule all Bolivians must contribute with their efforts and with a desire to achieve the much-desired national reunification.

He regarded the Junta of Commanders as a transition government which in a short time will have to prepare the country for democracy. He also announced the reorganization of the national Legislative Advisory Commission, which will draft the new constitution, the new electoral law and political parties statute.

He noted that the United States will soon recognize the Bolivian Government as a result of new contacts which are now underway.

Pammo made these remarks in the wake of signs of political relaxation such as the release of 28 political prisoners, who were going into exile, and the announcement of the prompt dismantling of paramilitary groups.

Colonel Arias Reinstated

PY170148 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1300 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 16 Aug (TELAM)--Col Olvis Arias, one of the officers who took part in last week's subversive movement in Santa Cruz and who was a member of the general staff of the revolutionary command, was reinstated in the armed forces. He was assigned to the National Security Council.

In a brief statement to the Santa Cruz press, Colonel Arias said he returned to the city to pick up his belongings. He also said he has confined himself to carrying out the orders of the military high command, which has prohibited him from making any declarations.

FALANGE'S VALVERDE CALLS FOR RESISTANCE TO JUNTA

PY152008 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1925 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 15 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--The rightist Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB], led by guerrilla leader Carlos Valverde Barbery, today demanded the resignation of the ruling Bolivian junta and formation of a national resistance front.

In an advertisement published in the newspaper HOY of La Paz, the FSB proposes the formation of the Junta of Commanders, adding every available means will be used to achieve this goal.

The FSB also asked for a meeting of officers of the armed forces to designate a new president to replace Gen Luis Garcia Meza, who resigned as a result of the military uprising that erupted 12 days ago.

Valverde justified his position by stating that Bolivia needs a civilian-military government to overcome the present crisis. He said the military insurrection that broke out in Santa Cruz on 3 August had elicited national support and that the action of an irresponsible man who betrayed the spirit of the movement...resulted in outright frustration of the national aspirations.

Valverde was alluding to what he regarded as a surrender by Gen Alberto Natusch, who signed an agreement with the junta in a joint effort to avoid civil war between the two military factions.

Valverde, who had gone to Colombia in exile early in July, returned clandestinely to Santa Cruz, where he made his call for resistance against the Junta of Commanders. He stated that the military triumvirate has neither the support nor the respect of most officers of the armed forces nor of the people, whose opinion the junta has ignored.

Valverde stated that instructions will be given in due time and must be followed in order to resist the junta.

TORRELIO REPORTS ON MEETING WITH ANEZ

PY140334 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Gen Celso Torrelio Villa has told reporters that the purpose of the meeting held by the army command with Gen Lucio Anez Rivera was to analyze strictly military affairs: [Begin recording] The meeting held with General Anez was at the army general command level, which is different from the Junta of Commanders level. These meetings are usually held by military officers and we discussed strictly military matters. [end recording]

Gen Celso Torrelio Villa also referred to the solution that the army command will find for the case of the military commanders who had been involved in the Santa Cruz subversive movement and in other uprisings: [Begin recording] All comrades who have been discharged should submit their applications, which will be analyzed by the appropriate personnel board, and this board will make an individual case-by-case study. [end recording]

The army commander also explained that the three members of the Junta of Commanders have the same level and that Gen Waldo Bernal is the official spokesman for the junta.

He said freedom and guarantees hold for all good Bolivians, but those who attempt to disrupt peace and order cannot enjoy that freedom: [Begin regording] Freedom and guarantees exist in our country for all good Bolivians, for all citizens who do not seek to create (?chaos) and disturb, we would say, the citizens' normal life. But those people, those bad Bolivians, who try to create chaos and anarchy should not enjoy that freedom. [end recording]

Denial Anez Met With Junta

PY140247 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira has said that the Junta of Commanders ruling the government have not met with Gen Lucio Anez Rivera. During the swearing-in ceremony of the new aeronautics minister, Bernal Pereira said that there are no revolutionary or rebel commands in the country and that reports of this nature are only creating expectations among the public.

However, he explained that General Anez Rivera came to the army command for strictly personal reasons to consider his reinstatement into the armed forces.

He then referred to cases of officers who want reinstatement in the armed forces. He said these matters will be considered by the commanders of the army, navy and air force in accordance with the requests made.

Lanza Support for Anez' Demand

PY131542 Paris AFP in Spanish 1459 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 13 Aug (AFP)--Military officers who were discharged by former President Luis Garcia Meza have expressed their support for the demand concerning the appointment of a military president made by rebel Gen Lucio Anez Rivero.

Lt Col Emilio Lanza Armaza, former commander of the Special Troops Training Center (CITE), today made the above statement in Cochabamba, in the central part of the country.

Lanza perpetrated two unsuccessful uprisings against Garcia Meza on 11 and 26 May and was then exiled to Ecuador with 14 of his comrades.

The former CITE commander said the new military president must interpret the desires of unity and progress of the military institution and the people, noting that the president must be designated at a meeting of commanders of large and small military units.

He said he did not know the reasons that led rebel General Alberto Natusch Busch to sign a commitment with the Junta of Commanders but noted that that agreement had avoided bloodshed.

Lanza Armaza made the above remarks in the wake of a ban on inflammatory remarks imposed on the rebel officers by Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira in the name of the Junta of Commanders.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES COBEN NUCLEAR OBJECTIVES

PY131343 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Excerpts] One of the main objectives of the Radioactive Raw Material Department of COBEN [Bolivian Nuclear Energy Commission] is that of obtaining commercial uranium oxide concentrates and/or products processed to higher grades. This report was released by Engineer (Edgar Pardo), the COBEN spokesman. COBEN is currently participating in a round of talks on the updating of nuclear energy topics.

In accordance with the agenda (Pardo) referred to prospecting and producing radioactive materials. The highlights were explained thus: [Begin (Pardo) recording] The Radioactive Raw Material Department was created in 1968, when its technical structure and overall framework were organized, and it began its regional prospecting activities in 1970. It has now been active for 10 years. Its objective: to obtain commercial uranium oxide concentrates and/or products processed to higher grades. This is the department's final objective.

As a consequence of this objective, we plan the following: the stockpiling of uranium reserves for the use and (?activities) of nuclear energy in the country. The sale of the excess reserves of uranium for the diversification of the country's [words indistinct], thus creating a new source of foreign exchange and the self-financing of COBEN's operations. [end recording]

The COBEN spokesman highlighted the importance of the studies that are being carried out by COBEN because they create new regional development areas: [Begin recording] Through the national plan for prospecting and exploration, we are working throughout the country and this is why we are discovering uranium deposits in the far corners of the country. Thus we are going to create new development areas in those regions that are practically on the borders with neighboring countries. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER

Saraiva Guerreiro Banquet

PY140301 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Aug 81 p 7

[Text] Brasilia--Speaking at the banquet given in his honor at Itamaraty last night, Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal asked Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro for the active participation of Brazil "in fulfillment of the right and affirmation of peace in the Middle East."

The Brazilian minister answered, reaffirming the policy of support for Arab positions, beginning with the need for an all-embracing peace, withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied territories and "repudiation of measures to try to change the status and architectural and urban profile of Jerusalem" by Tel Aviv officials.

Saraiva Guerreiro also told Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal that "the United States has not consulted Brazil on the possible participationg of an international force to guarantee the Camp David agreement between Israel and Egypt, because the United States knows the Brazilian position."

The Brazilian foreign minister's speech has attracted attention because it was totally political in nature, with only seven lines on the world economic situation.

Sa'ud al-Faysal, however, spoke about politics and economy, and stated that Saudi Arabia understands the economic factors which are essential for the development of countries.

Al-Faysal on Israeli Policy

PY132215 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] Brasilia, 13 Aug (TELAM)--Speaking at the banquet Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro held in his honor last night, Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal said Israel is placing obstacle after obstacle on the path toward peace.

Al-Faysal arrived in Brasilia last night from Buenos Aires. He indicated that Israel's claims regarding the need to improve its security are mere excuses to occupy Arab and Palestinian land in keeping with its expansionist and racist policy.

The Saudi foreign minister emphasized that the destruction of Iraqi nuclear reactors by Israel--a criminal attack for which it has been criticized by all countries of the world--and its sustained and ever-increasing savage attacks on Lebanon--which causes hundreds of victims among women, children and old people--are just another link in the treacherous Zionist aggression against the Arab nation.

Al-Faysal thanked Brazil for having recognized the PLO at the United Nations as the "only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

PLO Office Request

PY151703 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Aug 81 p 7

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal yesterday said he had conveyed to President Joao Figueriredo the Saudi Government's hope thatthe opening of a bureau of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Brazil would be authorized soon.

He said he had conveyed the Riyadh government's message to President Figueiredo as he briefed him on the Middle East conflict. He did not say, however, what the president's reply was.

The Saudi foreign minister also said Brazil and Saudi Arabia are beginning to engage in bilateral cooperation projects, especially in the area of civil construction. He denied reports that his country always entrusts development projects to enterprises from developed countries. He noted that Saudi missions had been sent to India, South Korea and Brazil to invite construction enterprises from these countries to participate in public bids.

He admitted, however, that the Saudi Government obviously emphasizes quality in projects involving sophisticated technology, in which the developed countries are in a privileged position. Yet it would be very difficult to regard Brazil as underdeveloped in many aspects of its economy. Thus Brazilian enterprises can compete at the international level.

In a ceremony at Itamaraty, Sa'ud al-Faysal and Saraiva Guerreiro yesterday signed a scientific and technical cooperation agreement. Later Saraiva Guerreiro decorated his Saudi counterpart with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Southern Cross.

Communique Issued

LD151424 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] The Saudi Kingdom and Brazil have expressed their satisfaction at the cordial understanding which has constantly governed the bilateral relations between them. In a communique issued yesterday at the end of the visit by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal to Brazil, the two sides expressed their satisfaction at the growing exchanges between them in various important fields.

The kingdom and Brazil, the communique adds, have agreed to develop their relations still further. It adds that the two countries have signed a basic agreement for technical and scientific cooperation and would like to see further initiatives taken to bolster the friendly relations between them.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal expressed his gratitude to the Brazilian Government for its kind gesture of permitting the Islamic center in Brazil to build premises and a mosque there. His Royal Highness participated in chairing the ceremony held to hand over the title to the land on which the center will have its buildings. Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal praised Brazil's religious tolerance.

The communique says the foreign ministers of the kingdom and Brazil noted with satisfaction the identity of their two countries' stands on many international issues and their sincere desire to see greater cooperation and justice governing international relations.

Reviewing the situation in the Middle East, the two ministers expressed their concern over the growing tension in the area. They affirmed their countries' conviction that a just, comprehensive and durable peace can never be achieved except with the complete ending of the occupation of all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, the exercise by the Palestinian Arab people, represented by the PLO, of their legitimate rights including their right to return to their homeland, to determine their own fate and to attain national independence and sovereignty in accordance with the UN Charter and resolutions.

The two ministers strongly reiterated all the measures being taken to change the features of Jerusalem. They also reiterated their denunciation of the Israeli attack against the Iraqi nuclear research center and Israel's military attacks against southern Lebanon, particularly the populated areas of the capital, and other Lebanese towns, where there were casualties among unarmed civilians. Prime Sa'ud al-Faysal expressed the kingdom's appreciation of Brazil's attitude toward the questions of Palestine and the Middle East.

The two foreign ministers expressed their deep conviction that the principles of self-determination, sovereignty and equality in international relations and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states are principal bases for world peace and security. In this regard they expressed their concern over the continued foreign intervention and military occupation of Afghanistan. They stressed the need for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan so that the Afghan people can determine their fate in complete freedom and choose the political and social systems of government they want.

The two ministers reiterated their countries' rejection of all kinds of imperialism and racial discrimination, particularly apartheid, which constitutes a growing cause of tension in southern Africa. They insisted on the need for the international community to exert stronger efforts within the framework of the United Nations to put an end to the social and political injustice there.

They stressed the need for reaching a just solution for the Namibia cause which guarantees the security of its territories in accordance with UN plans.

Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Guerreiro expressed his appreciation of the constructive role played by the kingdom's government with regard to supplying Brazil with oil and fixing its prices in a manner that serves the public interest. The two ministers' views were identical on the question of the importance of continued cooperation between their two countries in the field of energy in a spirit of mutual trust and understanding within the framework of their two countries' interests.

Their views were also identical on the fact that the economic and financial difficulties which the international community is experiencing are of a structural nature and manifested themselves even before the changes in the prices of oil in the 1970's.

The two ministers affirmed their conviction that solving of the current international economic difficulties cannot be achieved except through extensive efforts by the international community for the reorganization of the structure of North-South relations on a more just, balanced and satisfactory basis.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal expressed his appreciation of Brazil's efforts to implement the program for the development of alternative national resources of energy, which constitute a positive response to the world need for preserving oil and energy and for using them properly. The two ministers reiterated the importance of science and technology for development operations and the need for removing all the barriers which impede their free movement so that all countries may reap their benefits.

The two ministers expressed their hope that the summit conference scheduled for next October will help reactivate the North-South dialogue and the bolstering of mutual trust and understanding between them, thereby giving the industrial powers the opportunity to express their political will for a successful round of comprehensive negotiations under UN auspices.

The two sides affirmed the importance their governments attach to ecomonic cooperation among the developing countries. They noted with satisfaction the constant development of Saudi-Brazilian relations, which constitute a model experiment for economic cooperation among the developing countries.

REPORTAGE ON TERRORIST ACTIVITIES RESTRICTED

PY121401 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] According to a decree law signed by his excellency the president of the republic, the media in Chile will refrain from playing up news regarding acts of a terrorist or extremist nature which take place within national territory.

The decree points out that the breaking of this law will be punished in accordance with Decree Law No 18,015. The official communiques issued by the government are exempt from this measure.

Yesterday afternoon the Government Social Communications Agency (DINACOS) disclosed that the media will be able to disregard the aforementioned decree with a special authorization of the Interior Ministry and the Government General Secretariat or the regional intendants in special cases.

This measure is taken due to the fact that extremist actions seek their publication in the media in order to let the public know they are still active, to justify the large sums of money they receive from abroad and to create an unreal climate of unrest in the country.

The information released by the ministry's secretary general of government makes an appeal to observe this measure in order to do away with one of the extremists' main objectives, that is, propaganda for their [word indistinct] terrorist activities.

SAILORS ARRESTED AS SPIES BY PERUVIAN POLICE

PY132213 Paris AFP in Spanish 1719 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Arica, Chile, 7 Aug (AFP)--The shipwrecked sailors of a Chilean fishing schooner that sank off the southern coast of Peru were taken for military spies and they received inhumane treatment from the policemen of that country. This charge was made by six of the sailors on their return to Arica, their port of origin.

The captain of the ship, Nelson Zeli, continues in detention in the city of Tacna, close to the border with Chile, and two other sailors are interned in a hospital in that city due to the injuries they received when the waves threw them against the rocks.

Despite the fact that they were bleeding heavily, the agents of the Peruvian Investigative Police (PIP) did not give them any medical attention and, instead, they held us on the beach in a seminude state for approximately 9 hours and under a very severe guard, the Chileans stated.

They only then attended to those with the most serious injuries at a Red Cross post and then held us in a police garrison and we were interrogated as alleged spies, they added.

The police wanted to know where we had hidden the cameras and the bombs and to which Chilean regiments we belonged, one of the sailors said.

The sinking of the vessel, in which one of the crew drowned, occurred on Tuesday in border waters between Tacna and Arica.

The schooner, the survivors said, was capsized by a very large wave in heavy seas which at that time were affecting the Pacific coasts of South America. The shipwrecked sailors reached the coast by swimming in the midst of a fog, while the current caught the capsized vessel.

PRESIDENT STRESSES STAND ON AMNESTY IN SPEECH

PA160020 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Speech by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala in Boyaca during inauguration of development projects--live]

[Excerpts] For many years, I have been chief of a party and man of a party. I am proud of my people and on their behalf and with the votes of the Liberal Party, I reached the presidency of the republic. [crowd shouts: Viva the Liberal Party] However, at no time, as leader of the party or candidate, have I lost the sense of my national obligations. When I assumed the presidency, I clearly understood that my position was not that of a Liberal Party chief, but chief of the Colombian state and guarantor of the process, coordinator of the peace of all Colombians. [applause, shouts]

I have kept my word as a gentleman to fulfill the objective of strengthening peace among Colombians and of not persecuting any of my compatriots for their ideology. In Colombia one can think as one pleases, one can disagree with the government in the civilian sphere as much as one wants to, as long as this is within the constitution and the law. What can't be done in Colombia with impunity, and particularly under my administration, is to violate the constitution and the law. Just as there is favorable treatment of those who act within the constitution, there is also a treatment in the constitution for those who seek to disrupt public order and want to become the factors that limit peace and development. [applause]

People tend to speak hastily about generosity. Some of my compatriots, who have good intentions but are misinformed, have come to me to ask why I am not a bit more generous with the guerrillas. They ask me why I don't expand the amnesty, why I don't pacify the country, when those linked to the rebellion send me letters which have a very diabolical aim and content with the camouflage of being peace proposals.

For example, when I am asked to be more generous and expand amnesty, I am told: Mr President, establish during your administration that kidnapping and extortion, arson and the poisoning of public waters, homicide and atrocious crimes are all subjects for amnesty as long as they are for political purposes. Well, if I did this, it would cost Colombia its democratic and constitutional life. The day principles are yielded and moral values disregarded, the country will disappear. The victory would be ephemeral if, having pacified the country, we released some of the prisoners. The later punishment would be terrible: We would see chaos and anarchy reign in a nation where law and order had prevailed. [applause]

My government is about to end. I am only about 1 year from the end of my mandate and I want to state here at this public plaza of this beautiful Boyaca municipality that if I have not yielded to any of the dangers and have faced all the challenges in these 3 years, this last year will not be the one when I disregard what I did with dignity and courage in the Turbay Ayala administration. [applause] Others probably have better formulas. They probably have better and wiser solutions. For this reason, I declare that my limitations permit me to act only within the constitution. I do not want to be the genius of diabolical formulas which return an artificial peace to the country. I want to be the president remembered for the firmness with which I defended the constitution and fulfilled my oath, because of my feeling for democracy, the respect that I have for freedom and, as the governor said here, because of the decision that I made to guarantee the security of Colombians, which is the pillar on which we are building the greatness and progress of the fatherland.

Many letters can be written to me with the pretext of making peace proposals, but until I see in them a sense of peace instead of deceitful intention, I cannot give them the consideration I wish I could. I love peace due to my vocation, education, disposition and conviction. I am a peace-loving man; I have to be strong in the defense of the institutions. The day I yield or give in, I may get sympathy from the guerrillas, but I will also earn the hatred of the generations of Colombians who witnessed the disappearance of the inheritance of glory and dignity that we received from our forefathers. [applause]

I am not in the government to carry out simple work or to try to defend my own existence. On the contrary, I am not interested in my existence except to the extent that when I die I don't want to be the source of problems for the fatherland. However, I am not in a position to make a sacrifice--not out of cowardice; just the opposite. I must make the necessary sacrifices to defend the sacred inheritance which I am trying to dignify with the support of all men of goodwill. [applause]

I am here with the education minister and the social security director after coming from Tunja, where we inaugurated two first-class installations which the capital wishes it had: [shouts] the Social Services Clinic and the CAS [expansion unknown], just inaugurated in the capital of this department. These are indisputable contributions to the defense of the social values of this department.

It is commonly said, with the irresponsibility of the systematic opposition commentators, that this government is not concerned about social matters. What are social matters? Let's define them. Aren't social matters the health of the Colombian people, the education of the Colombian people and the physical integration to facilitate the movement of goods and products so that we can have an established market in the country to serve and supply the Colombians? Aren't social matters the improvement of the standard of living of the inhabitants of the region? Aren't we taking care of their health through programs like PAN [expansion unknown] or improving the workers' conditions with programs like the DRI [expansion unknown]?

Well then, my administration has devoted more than 60 percent of the revenues of the treasury to these programs. I urge you to tell me which other government in the country's history devoted more than 60 percent of revenues to the social sector. However, it is being hastily said that it is too bad there is no social policy. What is the social policy they want? Why don't they explain it to me? Why don't they tell me where our faults are?

Haven't we tried to expand the primary benefits until we covered 4 of the 6 million Colombians who didn't have any access to them? Haven't we increased the number of classrooms, secondary schools, universities and the budget funds for them? Haven't we been involved in the era of new hospitals and clinics? Can't they feel the country's progress amid the difficulties and a world which is not living in prosperity but is going through recession and inflation. However, in Colombia, despite world conditions, we do not have the worst situation. We are trying to face adversity with as much tranquillity and patriotism as possible, with full responsibility so that it won't affect Colombians that badly.

I am very proud to be a Colombian and the president of a country that has a people like ours. I am proud to know that before the end of this millenium, Colombia will be occupying one of the first places in America.

GUERRILLAS TAKE 'UNUSUAL' OFFENSIVE ACTIONS

PA161708 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0115 GMT 15 Aug 81

[By Librado Aguerre Saenz]

[Text] Bogota, 14 Aug (EFE)--An unusual guerrilla offensive is shaking up Colombia with attacks on courts and cities. Antigovernment chiefs are seeking asylum. Perhaps the most unusual aspect of this offensive is the rescue of a guerrilla commander from under the noses of the police.

The guerrillas actions intensified with the takeover of buildings in Bogota, the occupation of more than 70 courts which the "Simon Bolivar" and "Jose Antonio Galan" commandos systematically looted, stealing many briefs, weapons and cash.

The groups belong to the National Liberation Army [ELN]. After painting their movement's slogans on the walls, they raised the ELN flag beside the national flag.

Earlier, ELN leaders Florentino Medina Santos, his wife and one of his two children had taken refuge in the Panamanian Embassy in Bogota and asked for political asylum. Engineer Luis Felipe Ulloa, a member of the ELN, has also been in the Panamanian Embassy since the beginning of the week. The embassy has already confirmed Ulloa's asylum but has remained silent on Medina Santos and his family.

Meanwhile, Gustavo Arias Londono, guerrilla commander of the 19 April Movement [M-19], who has been sentenced to an 11-year prison term, was rescued from the San Juan de Dios Hospital in Bogota by guerrillas dressed as doctors. Arias Londono had been taken to the hospital for medical tests by the police, but the details of the rescue are unknown.

At the same time, two columns of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] took over the town of Tame in the eastern plains. After identifying themselves as members of the "resistance" and "10th FARC Front," the guerrillas robbed the Cattle Bank Agency of $80,000 (14 million pesos) and fired some 300 rounds into the air before leaving.

In southern Colombia other M-19 groups occupied the town of Santiago, in Sibundoy Valley, Putumayo intendancy. Meanwhile, on the highway leading to Mocoa, the columns intercepted several vehicles and painted them with slogans which called on the people to join the revolutionary struggle.

This situation forced the military authorities of Putumayo to declare martial law, stopping liquor sales, to reestablish public order in the region.

Clashes Continue

PA161832 Paris AFP in Spanish 0303 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] Bogota, 14 Aug (AFP)--The authorities have reported that two guerrillas and one policeman were killed during a shootout in western Bogota today.

The armed clash occurred after four men and two women, members of the People's Liberation Army (EPL), occupied a textile factory for several minutes. They harangued the workers and painted revolutionary slogans on the wall before fleeing.

The guerrillas were intercepted by a police patrol and in the ensuing shootout three people were killed (two men and one woman of the EPL and a policeman) [as received]. Two policemen were seriously wounded, the sources added. A search operation for the other members of the subversive group, who fled in an automobile, is being actively carried out.

This is the third guerrilla action in Colombia today following the attack and looting of at least 30 penal courts in the center of Bogota where some 15 members of the Castroite National Liberation Army (ELN) stole weapons, money and files.

In Tame, in Arauca, on the border with Venezuela, one dozen men of the pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) stole more than $80,000 from a local bank after chanting subversive slogans to the townspeople, who were forced to go to the main square.

Military spokesmen said that there were no casualties in the latter two incursions, despite the fact that in the attack on Tame [words indistinct] more than 300.

GOVERNMENT READY TO SET BORDER WITH ECUADOR

PY140353 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0022 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Lima, 11 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--Peru is ready at any moment to discuss with Ecuador the definitive location of border markers along the border in the zone where a brief armed confrontation broke out early this year, said the foreign minister, Javier Arias Stella.

The minister told journalists that the Peruvian Government had received with satisfaction information that the president of Ecuador, Osvaldo Hurtado, was seeking a consensus in his country in order to discuss the disputed border.

Ecuador can always count on Peru to have the best disposition toward talks for agreements on the definitive location of the border markers in question, Arias Stella said. It is a simple affair, and it has to do with the application of the agreement between the two countries, he added.

The border in dispute, defined by the peace treaty of 1941, is not demarcated along 78 kilometers in the Condor Mountain range.

MEMBERS OF SHINING PATH ATTACK POLICE PRECINCT

PY170030 Paris AFP in Spanish 2205 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] Ayacucho, Peru, 16 Aug (AFP)--A sergeant of the civilian guard was shot dead by five bullets and a policeman was wounded when approximately 20 armed men--three or four of whom were dressed in civilian guard uniforms--assaulted a police precinct in Quinua, 36 km from this capital, in southeastern Peru.

According to police versions heard here, the attack was perpetrated by the Maoist Shining Path terrorist group, which has perpetrated dozens of attacks in this city--580 km southeast of Lima--and other areas of the country, causing damage which amounts to millions of soles.

It was disclosed that the terrorist barged in shouting slogans in favor of an armed struggle, killed Sgt Ramiro Florez, commander of the police precinct, and wounded policeman Rodolfo Manriquez with shots which hit him on the right clavicle and the left armpit. The policemen managed to wound one of the two Maoist terrorists, who got away with ammunition, arms and uniforms they seized from the precinct.

According to the sources, the terrorists seized a truck during their escape and forced the driver to take them to Allocomachay, 50 km from here, where two inter-Andean highways meet.

Neither the surviving policeman nor the driver was able to recognize the attackers since they were wearing balaclava helmets which leave only the eyes and nose uncovered.

The incident took place at approximately 2100 last night (0200 GMT today, Sunday) and a police patrol set off on the attackers' trail.

At the same time, the walls in Ayacucho were painted with dozens of slogans which read, "Long live the peasants' invasion of the land," "Let us develop an armed struggle against the new reactionary government;" "For a government of peasants and workers," "Glory to Marxism-Leninism-Maoism and other trends of the Shining Path."

PCM, FOUR MARXIST-LENINIST PARTIES UNITE

PA161526 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0103 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Aug (EFE)--The Socialist Revolutionary Party [PSR], the Mexican Communist Party [PCM] and three others have formed a single group in which "all leftist forces will be united." Deputy Roberto Jaramillo, secretary general of the PSR, said at a news conference that the decision marks the disappearance of the PSR as well as the PCM, the Mexican People's Party, the Socialist Action and Unity Movement and the Mexican Workers Party.

Jaramillo and the leaders of the other parties agreed that their struggle "will be for the socialist revolution and for a more independent Mexico in which the people can truly decide their destiny." They added that they have not yet decided on a name for the new party, which will also "subscribe to the ideology of scientific socialism founded by Marx, Engels and Lenin." This union is unprecedented in the life of the Mexican left. Also for the first time these parties will present a united front during next year's presidential and congressional elections.

The PCM was founded in 1919. It was the first communist party organized in America after the victory of the socialist October revolution in 1917. The other four parties were organized during the seventies.

PEMEX ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON OIL TALKS WITH U.S.

PA131340 Paris AFP in Spanish 1043 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Aug (AFP)--Pemex announced today that talks being held with the U.S. Department of Energy to sell crude to the United States are "advancing promisingly."

A communique was released after a Mexican newspaper reported that Pemex is negotiating the sale of some 100,000 barrels of crude per day to increase strategic U.S. stockpiles. The Pemex report did not directly refer to the newspaper article but said that "the negotiations in question are part of established policy" and that "the results will be made public" at the conclusion of the talks.

To explain the negotiations the communique said: "Official bargaining carries more weight and prevents speculation and also helps to improve our position in a fiercely competitive market." At the same time, the communique noted that "Mexico has the advantage of being considered a serious and trustworthy provider of crude due to its political stability." The communique said that the sale of 100,000 Mexican barrels of oil per day for the U.S. strategic stockpile is being made at $32.60 a barrel. It added it has not yet been determined for how long Mexico will supply oil for this purpose. Nevertheless, the communique did not say when the talks began or whether there is a deadline to reach an agreement. It also did not [as received] say what quantity of crude is being negotiated or where it will be shipped.

TALKS FOR INCREASED TRADE HELD WITH HAITI

FL130140 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0120 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Aug (NOTIMEX)--The Secretariat of Commerce said today that Mexico is ready to grant preferential treatment to Haitian products in order to increase economic relations between the two countries. The deputy secretary of foreign trade, Hector Hernandez Cervera; and the director of the Haitian Department of Industry, Gerard Alerte, held a working meeting this morning in order to analyze the possibility of forming a joint committee of Haitian and Mexican businessmen. The preferential treatment will follow the terms used with other Caribbean and Central American countries in accordance with the provisions of the 1980 Montevideo Treaty and the regulations of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI). Mr Alerte said that on his return to Haiti he will draw up a list of the goods his country is in a position to sell to Mexico. He expressed his interest in establishing bilateral trade and industrial relations.

EL SALVADOR

NEWSPAPER REPORTAGE ON ARMY, REBEL OPERATIONS

Rebels Fail To Seize Town

PA131953 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 10 Aug 81 pp 1, 20

[Excerpts] Terrorist groups on Saturday tried to seize the town of San Martin, thus creating unrest among the residents. However, they were repelled by the authorities and there were many casualties among the terrorists.

Some neighbors believe that the subversives have been trying to seize the Supply Control Institute to destroy its plants and silos in order to damage the large amounts of food stored there.

This attack on San Martin, however, was a serious setback for the terrorist forces since they, according to reports, had many casualties.

According to residents of San Martin, they were able to see many young foreign-looking persons among the terrorists. Some were blond and others were black, they said.

Some of the sources asked the authorities to place an armed watch around the plants of the Supply Control Institute because the subversives could seriously harm the people if they were able to destroy these installations.

Army Takes Action in La Union

PA131855 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 11 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] San Miguel, El Salvador--The army is now engaged in a mopping-up operation along with the other security forces to evict the terrorists who, according to reports, have been operating in the jurisdiction of Jocoro, El Gavilan and El Brazo cantons. According to reports, the extremists erected barricades in Las Marias de Jocoro and dug trenches across the road to stop traffic.

Army patrols went to the place and, after a clash, managed to dislodge the extremists. Bloodstains were discovered at the site, indicating that people were wounded.

In El Gavilan canton, El Carmen, La Union Department there was heavy fighting last Monday. The terrorists were also evicted from there after a clash which lasted several hours. No casualties were reported among the soldiers.

Finally, in El Brazo canton there was another clash yesterday between the combined armed forces and the terrorists. Five extremists were killed who have not been identified.

Blackouts in Capital City

PA131634 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 11 Aug 81 p 3

[Excerpt] Terrorist attacks against the power system yesterday caused blackouts in San Salvador and nearby towns, according to the authorities. Several areas of the capital had blackouts that lasted more than 2 hours. The system was put back into operation by workers of the power company of San Salvador.

Fighting in El Gavilan

PA131615 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 11 Aug 81 p 33

[Text] There was a clash between army troops and subversive elements yesterday in an area known as El Gavilan, La Union Department. The fighting began in the morning and went on until the afternoon. It has been reported that the guerrillas had several casualties and that an officer whose last name is Zanabria was slightly wounded.

Rebels Isolate Region

PA131851 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 11 Aug 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Sappers from the extremist organizations which operate in northern Morazan Department are isolating several towns of that region by digging ditches across the roads leading to San Francisco Gotera, the departmental capital, according to military sources.

The people who live in the sectors where ditches have been dug and barricades erected have been threatened by the extremists with death if they collaborate with the authorities in repairing the roads. They have also been warned to stay away from the ditches and the rubble barricades because they are mined with booby traps.

It was reported that so far the armed forces are collecting the necessary information to carry out a road cleanup and repair operation. Command units stationed in Gotera will participate in this action.

Rebels Terrorize Communities

PA131848 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 11 Aug 81 p 2

[Excerpts] Heavily armed extremists, some of whom were dressed in olive drab uniforms and had red and black handkerchiefs across their faces, have continued to terrorize peasant communities demanding economic aid and food. In some places, according to army and security corps reports, they have murdered owners of small farms who refused to comply with these demands.

From the security command of the 5 November Hydroelectric Dam, it was reported that yesterday approximately 20 heavily armed extremists attacked the village of El Potrero, Trinidad canton, Sensuntepeque jurisdiction. It was reported that while one group carried out the attack, another looted private homes and a few stores. It was added that the subversives had supposedly stolen medium-sized trucks and pickups to carry off the loot, in which individuals with high-power rifles stood guard.

Army Destroys Rebel Camps

PA131842 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 11 Aug 81 p 2

[Excerpt] Several terrorist camps which operated in Suchitoto, especially in the area of Pepeistenango and Copapayo, were discovered and dismantled by the armed forces, and large amounts of ammunition, medicine, weapons and equipment purchased by the terrorists with money obtained in kidnappings and robberies were seized.

It was reported that the armed forces have been carrying out search and destroy missions against subversives for several days in the areas around Suchitoto following reports by the inhabitants that the terrorists do not permit them to till the land and constantly harass the civilian population.

RADIO VENCEREMOS, HAVANA REPORT ON ACTIONS

FMLN Central Front Bulletin

PA140410 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 12 Aug 81

[War bulletin from the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front]

[Text] At 1830 on 7 August, fighting units of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, launched an attack with the intention of harassing the army post in San Juan Opico, which is located on the San Vicente Volcano. In this action we inflicted two casualties on the enemy, there were no casualties on our side.

At 1600 on 8 August, on the road that goes from Santa Clara to San Ildefonso, near Santa Rosa, FMLN units sabotaged the telephone line, felling two powerline posts. Eight rolls of wire were seized in this operation and stone barricades were set up in the same place.

At 1030 on 9 August, a train was derailed and the engine totally destroyed in Santa Gertrudis, near Jiboa Sugarmill. In this operation the army lost four men and had several wounded. There were no casualties on our side. On the same day FMLN militia forces sabotaged the powerlines in Santa Clara, near La Laguna, in the northeastern part of San Vicente Department, destroying three transformers.

United to fight until the final victory, revolution or death, we will win!

Northeastern Front Bulletin

PA140425 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 12 Aug 81

[War bulletin from the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front]

[Text] Fighting units of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, ambushed two convoys between km 18 and the village of Gotera, which were traveling from San Miguel to Gotera. At approximately 1415 they were attacked by our forces with RPG-2, M-79 and other weapons. Five enemies were killed and several wounded. One of the vehicles was seriously damaged with a bazooka during the fighting, which lasted 15 minutes. Our forces withdrew in order.

On Monday, 10 August, part of our forces of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front carried out two ambushes on the military road that goes from San Miguel to Santa Rosa de Lima. The first ambush took place on the side road to Sociedad and the second on the road to Bolivar. The ambush carried out on the road to Sociedad started at 0746. When they realized they were being overwhelmed, the enemy fled in disorder toward the village of Jocoro, where another detachment of our forces ambushed the enemy, causing 17 to 20 casualties, with 10 dead and the rest wounded.

The second ambush started at 0805. During a clash which lasted approximately 3 hours, we killed 15 enemies, but we did not know how many were wounded. Among the dead was an officer. The road was cut in half where the ambushes took place, paralyzing traffic. On our side there are four wounded, one of them very seriously. These ambushes and lines of fire were under the command of companeros Rene, Luis and Abraham. Our forces changed positions for the next fight.

Revolution or death, we will win!

Southeastern Front Bulletin

PA140430 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 12 Aug 81

[War bulletin from the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front]

[Text] A 6-meter-long portion of the Pan American Highway near San Miguel was blocked with rocks and wire to obstruct traffic, telephone lines were cut and two more road blocks were set up.

At 0730 [no date given], a mine was exploded during an ambush carried out on the east side of the barricade, followed by rifle fire directed at a military vehicle carrying from 30 to 35 soldiers. The shooting lasted approximately 15 minutes. The vehicle was damaged and the enemy had 20 dead and wounded. Our forces withdrew without problems.

United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

Attacks in 8 Departments

PA150150 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] has launched new attacks in at least eight departments in the country. Our forces, in coordinated attacks throughout the national territory, have increased military operations in recent days.

In Villa Dolores, Cabanas Department, intensive fighting lasted almost 4 hours, while the approaches to (Choloaiquin) were cut off. Three brigades also were blown up in San Vincente, Usulutan Department on the road connecting San Miguel and Morazan Departments.

These operations, together with the sabotage of the electric power distribution system, have practically isolated the country's eastern region and have caused problems for the military-Christian Democratic junta which admitted, according to a military spokesman, that it is impossible to repair damage because the guerrillas ambush the repair crews.

FMLN Claims Credit for Attack

PA141604 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Excerpt] In a communique released today, El Salvador's Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front claims credit for the dynamite attack carried out against the regime's central police headquarters, located in the capital's downtown area. At least eight agents were injured during the attack.

According to the document, the operation was carried out by a special command of Modesto Ramirez Front, which managed to defeat the strict security measures installed around this place and plant two explosive charges.

The guerrilla organization has also announced that its forces still occupy Perquin, in Morazan Department, which remains without communications after 3 days of armed clashes.

According to the FMLN, during the attack on the National Guard headquarters in Perquin, the rebel forces inflicted three casualties on that armed body and captured 17 members of paramilitary bands.

Further Details of Bombing

PA160422 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] Every minute, the Salvadoran dictatorship tells our people that nothing is happening in the country (?and) that everything is under control, lying and using the news embargo, seeking to misinform the people.

What the dictatorship was unable to hide was the huge explosion on the night the capital was set ablaze by our companeros when they carried out the "Operation Mauricio Mendoza Flores." This action was carried out as follows:

Companero Jose (?Jacinto) Mendoza, a longtime militant of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, performed intelligence work at the general police headquarters in San Salvador. Taking advantage of his military immunity, he entered the headquarters, this military enclave, and placed dynamite charges in an armored transport and an armored personnel carrier. We thus destroyed means the dictatorship uses to slaughter our people on the streets of our capital.

Villalobos on U.S. Plans

PA140040 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 13 Aug 81

["Second installment" of report, "Regarding the Military Situation in El Salvador," by Commander Joaquin Villalobos of Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN]

[Text] In analyzing the strategy of the Salvadoran Army and the U.S. Government, we must start by saying that both have tried to make an objective evaluation of the present correlation of military forces. It is important to bear in mind that they do not regard these evaluations as propaganda vehicles but as anlaysis factors to be considered in drafting and implementing their plans.

Based on this, we can outline certain basic ideas which the enemy would quickly reach: that a military advance of the revolutionary forces has occurred; that the revolutionary forces have a consolidated rearguard; and that the Salvadoran Army lacks means, men and the capability to win. Based on this combination of basic ideas, the enemy has developed a plan through which he seeks to disrupt the present and potential development of the revolutionary forces' combat capability until he finally creates small pockets of resistance, which he would later try to isolate through a political plan. The political plan would consist of holding elections in 1982.

This means that the regime is now thoroughly implementing a plan which is fundamentally military in nature and for which it obviously needs some time. This explains why the junta sees no chances of achieving a political solution to El Salvador's situation at this moment.

Both the Salvadoran Army and the North Americans know that during this period they will be acting under great national and international disadvantages but have centered their main efforts on implementing their military plan, because they think this is their only possibility of tilting the military and political scale in their favor, ignoring the revolutionary forces.

The development of this plan is virtually their last card. Its failure would mean that large-scale intervention would be required, but the political cost in the United States and elsewhere would be so great that most certainly the conflict would turn into a much larger crisis. Moreover, no one can guarantee that intervention would be a speedy and effective military solution. In a nutshell, we can state that the enemy's plan at this stage boils down to the following guidelines:

Block every possibility of supplying strategic military supplies to the revolutionary forces by either changing international political conditions or developing operational methods to prevent supplies.

At the political level, the mainstay of this maneuver has been the policy of the white paper or the attempt at transferring the Salvadoran conflict to the arena of the East-West confrontation. Great pressures have been exerted on all governments and forces that do not share the U.S. view on the situation in El Salvador.

From the operational standpoint, the U.S. advisers, both for El Salvador and Honduras, are for the most part designed to achieve greater control of movements over land, sea and air borders. This is one of the pillars of U.S. military strategy for El Salvador. Obviously, if we looked at things from a mechanical point of view, we would conclude that if the forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] didn't receive supplies and slowly weakened, they would likely be annihilated and isolated--simple pockets of resistance--in a short time.

It does not fit into this analysis to evaluate the political content of the points raised in the white paper because, from the point of view of the revolutionaries, the Salvadoran people have won, with their struggle of all these years, the right to take up arms to win peace and freedom.

In the war the Salvadoran people are waging, like every other war, military supplies are extremely important. However, there is no doubt that revolutionaries have many advantages over their enemies in this field, because they knew how to take advantage of differing political and operational conditions to accumulate a firepower that at this moment guarantees them their own military advancement. It is clear, then, that the process of arming the revolutionary forces is the most surprising political-military success they have achieved to date.

Interview With Rebel Commander

PA141356 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Interview with Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front Commander Melendez Tomas, member of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] General Command--presumably live]

[Text] [Question] What is the military situation on this war front?

[Answer] I will try to report on our front's activities within the context of the national FMLN plan. Our military operations on all fronts have prevented the enemy from concentrating large numbers of troops at any single front. On the northeastern front, this situation exists to such an extent that the enemy is in a critical situation.

On 10 August we launched part two of this great plan, which consisted in taking [words indistinct] operations, ambushes and barricades along all of the enemy's probable routes of approach to Morazan Department. [Words indistinct] contention and ambushes along military routes and approaches to the San Miguel areas and routes from this department to Morazan. All these operations have been implemented and casualties have been inflicted on the enemy while our forces remain intact.

Regarding today's operations, these are all part of the activities launched on previous days. Perquin has been practically in our hands since 10 August. However, it was not until 11 August that, after several days and nights of fighting, we captured a large amount of materiel and 14 prisoners. The date of 12 August was no exception, and our forces were active during the night.

Yesterday there took place an event of great importance for us from a political, moral and military point of view. Our front recovered the positions at La Guacamaya after the enemy left to reinforce the government forces surrounded at Perquin. This immediately allowed us to expand our areas of control and to recover other positions in La Guacamaya region.

In March our forces faced 1,740 enemy troops in this region and after 22 days of fighting we retreated, after having inflicted casualties, captured weapons and announced that this was a tactical withdrawal which did not mean a defeat. Now, we have recovered this territory.

The 80 or 90 soldiers sent to Perquin were stalked by our troops until conditions favored an attack, which was immediately launched. We have been maneuvering since before dawn and have already tactically deployed our forces, surrounding the enemy. Casualties have been inflicted on the soldiers and we hope to defeat them.

In Perquin we completely overwhelmed the troops at the command post. Seven of them surrendered and we captured an amount of war materiel, including 22 M-1 carbines, 7 F-3 rifles, 2 FAL rifles, 5 Czech rifles, 90 rounds of carbine ammunition and clips, some 8,700 rounds of ammunition of various caliber, a 38-caliber special revolver, one HK machinegun, a large amount of military clothing and a military radio telephone. The total number of weapons seized is 37. This is the largest number of weapons captured so far. We believe that this reflects an improvement in the fighting ability of our forces, which have been able to establish strategic cooperation in completely coordinated national operations.

[Question] What can you tell us about the captured enemy troops?

[Answer] Our 24 prisoners are national and civil guards. I want to inform the Salvadorans that they have received good treatment and medical attention. They will be turned over to the corresponding organizations and at no time have we tried to annihilate them, as the captured soldiers can state. We constantly urged them to surrender to avoid useless sacrifice because they were at a disadvantage. We are also asking the International Red Cross to make arrangements to receive these captured soldiers at Perquin.

DUARTE COMMENTS ON REACTIVATION OF ECONOMY

PA131737 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA 12 Aug 81 pp 3, 15

[Text] "We are trying to reactivate our economy by efficiently using the financial resources which the state has placed at the disposal of the productive sector in order to jointly carry out a crusade for the salvation of the fatherland," said Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the revolutionary government junta in a statement to the press.

Duarte said that the present administration has focused its primary attention "on the problems which the country has been obliged to confront in the political, economic and social fields, and has proposed to the nation that we deal with them in a natural order," he said.

In explaining this natural order, Duarte said that in the first place the government has dealt with "the serious and deep problems by implementing the socioeconomic reforms." He added that the political problems have been dealt with "by promoting a process based on full and real elections as the necessary step to attain the democracy we have proposed."

Duarte referred to the reactivation of the economy which the government is now implementing through the use of the financial resources which have been placed at the disposal of industry, commerce, agriculture and others through credit lines established by the Salvadoran Central Reserve Bank.

In referring specifically to the socioeconomic reforms mentioned above, Duarte emphasized that the revolutionary government has promoted these reforms with the awareness that "this is a just step forward." He said that the present administration has dedicated a lot of time to seeing that these reforms "become what they definitely should be: an effective instrument to change the living conditions which have prevailed until today."

HONDURAS

CENTRAL AMERICAN MINISTERS ATTEND CONFERENCE

President Opens Conference

PA152025 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 15 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran President Policarpo Paz Garcia today officially opened a conference of the foreign ministers of Central America and Panama. The meeting is being held to analyze the region's economic problems.

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez is not attending the conference for reasons not officially explained so far.

Paz Garcia offered Tegucigalpa as the permanent site "for all future Central American foreign ministers conferences which will surely be held after this one."

The Honduran president emphasized to the foreign ministers that the economic situation of Central America "is truly critical. Quick and correct solutions are urgently needed to overcome this crisis."

Reviewing history, the president noted that the foreign ministers conference was called after an analysis of international documents which indicate that Central America requires $20 billion to solve its economic problems.

"My government is aware that these foreign resources can reach our area if we make a real regional effort with an emergency plan that covers all of Central America." He recalled the difficulties encountered in scheduling the Central American foreign ministers conference and expressed the hope that its outcome will bring enormous benefits to the region.

Four foreign ministers of the region are in attendance: Costa Rica's Bernd Niehaus, Nicaragua's Miguel d'Escoto, El Salvador's Fidel Chavez Mena and Honduras' Cesar Elvir Sierra. Jose Maria Cabrera, deputy foreign minister of Panama, is also present.

Costa Rican Minister Speaks

PA152012 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1734 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 15 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus today urged the governments of Central America to adopt a "united" position because Central America is in the midst of a crisis.

Niehaus spoke on behalf of the foreign ministers of Central America and Panama, who are meeting here today. He responded to the speech delivered by Honduran President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia to open the meeting.

Niehaus said: "We thank the Government of Honduras, its foreign minister and its people for allowing us to hold this meeting of foreign ministers today in this capital. We are all interested in finding solutions to our problems."

The Costa Rican foreign minister said that Central America is suffering from economic crisis just as other parts of the world are "but," he noted, "our poor countries, of scarce resources, are more adversely affected by its impact." He added, "We will be able to overcome this crisis only if we have a winner's spirit, if we adopt united positions and if we join our efforts and present a common front, because no Central American country will be able to advance alone."

Niehaus quoted a document prepared by the Economic Commission for Latin America according to which $20 billion in foreign financial aid is needed to solve the crisis affecting Central America. Niehaus stated, "that document not only contains information on the crisis, including its origin and its effects, it also has recommendations that we hope will be discussed at this foreign ministers meeting for the benefit of our nations and people."

Niehaus praised "the willingness to help" that exists among the industrialized and developing nations which have more resources than the nations of the Central American isthmus. "We must take advantage of that willingness and accept it with a united and coherent position because that is where the solution to our problems lays," he stated.

Guatemalan Minister Absent

PA152342 Paris AFP in Spanish 1937 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 15 Aug (AFP)--Honduran President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia today inaugurated the Central American foreign ministers' summit meeting, indicating that "this area's need to obtain $20 million in external financing for its development necessitates joint action and intensive and coordinated work by the area countries."

Meanwhile, the foreign ministers of Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Honduras, who have gathered here to analyze the area's economic crisis, deplored the absence of their Guatemalan counterpart, Rafael Castillo, who did not show up at the meeting at the last moment.

Maria Mercedes Marroquin, the Guatemalan ambassador in Tegucigalpa, arrived at the ministers' meeting 1 hour later, however, explaining that "I have just been told on the phone to represent Foreign Minister Catillo and the Guatemalan Government at the ministers' summit."

The diplomat added that "Foreign Minister Castillo had to suspend the trip on account of personal matters, the accident of a relative." She then explained that "this does not mean, however, that Guatemala opposes either the foreign ministers' meeting or Central American unity." Marroquin then said that "it is not true that Castillo has not attended the meeting due to Nicaraguan Minister Miguel d'Escoto's presence."

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus, for his part, indicated that "the foreign ministers' meeting could not be postponed due to our Guatemalan counterpart's absence." This meeting has been postponed for a long time, he noted, and today we had to make a supreme effort to make it materialize on behalf of a better destiny for Central America. "The Guatemalan foreign minister's absence," Niehaus stressed, "will not affect the final success, which will be determined by the conclusions reached at this meeting of ministers, because Central America's general will is well expressed here."

In his opening speech, President Paz Garcia said that "the acute situation currently prostrating the world, the effects of which we feel more intensely every day, forces our peoples--due to geographical reasons and common interests--to develop joint actions to protect and guarantee our survival and development."

In a reference to the United States, Paz added, "We must hope to have the international community's support to achieve our goals, particularly the support of the continent's most powerful country--with which we are very closely connected for economic and commercial reasons--which will make the greatest contribution so that in the not-too-distant future we can achieve Central America's economic reactivation."

Tegucigalpa Declaration Issued

PA160001 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2310 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 15 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The meeting of foreign ministers of Central America and Panama ended today, Saturday, with the signing of a declaration and the creation of working groups to form a solid Central American bloc in search of foreign economic assistance.

The final document, called the "Tegucigalpa Declaration," contains all the points of cooperation and coordination on economic topics listed in the agenda, which was drafted by technical officials at the two preparatory meetings.

The declaration underlines that the countries are free to choose the path of development which they deem best.

The foreign ministers note that there have been initiatives to help the region overcome its economic crisis, and they agree to engage in dialogue to see what these offers consist of.

They indicate that foreign economic assistance is accepted if it is not conditioned on a given model of development, because the problems are different in the nations of the isthmus, as should be the paths for achieving this development.

The declaration also states that foreign assistance, despite these differences, should be just and equitable.

It was agreed to form a working team to hold dialogues with the so-called Nassau Group--the United States, Canada, Mexico and Venezuela--about a common program to meet the necessities of Central America, and to establish a constant channel of communication with that group.

The foreign ministers held a press conference before leaving for their countries. The meeting in Honduras was attended by Jose Marie Cabrera, deputy foreign minister of Panama, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, Honduran Foreign Secretary Cesar Elvir Sierra, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena, and Maria Mercedes Marroquin, Guatemalan ambassador to Honduras representing Guatemala.

Text of 8-Point Resolution

PA160157 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0057 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 15 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Emphasizing that each country should promote development in the manner deemed most convenient to it and that international assistance is needed without interference of any sort, the foreign ministers of Central America and Panama met today, Saturday, in Tegucigalpa, and released the following eight-point resolution:

1. To reaffirm the purpose of promoting the total development of their countries to increase the spiritual and material welfare of all their inhabitants within the framework of development which each country adopts in a sovereign manner.

2. To decide to make maximum use of interregional cooperation for the benefit of these development efforts, to facilitate and promote equitable commercial exchange, to launch new development projects whose execution can be broached in association, and to adapt the formal instruments of Central American integration to current necessities.

3. To appeal to the international community to cooperate with the Central American countries in internal and interregional efforts to overcome the obstacles that impede their development, through concerted and decisive actions that will consider the priorities indicated by each of the countries, independently of the path chosen to achieve it; and to strengthen the coordination and complementation of the economic development which exists in the countries of the region.

4. So as to make effective as soon as possible the foreign cooperation mentioned previously, they agree to establish a forum where the countries of the Central American isthmus can expose individually and as a group their needs for international cooperation to the sources that can provide it, without undermining the agreements that each country initiates, maintains or continues to maintain with such sources.

5. To decide that the precise mode of functioning of this forum, for which the general characteristics are described in a document drafted by ECLA [Economic Commission for Latin America], entitled "Central American Isthmus, the Nature of the Current Economic Crisis, the Challenges It Poses and the International Cooperation It Demands," will be agreed on by the regional governments on the basis of a detailed proposal which a work group of the representatives of the governments of the Central American isthmus especially appointed to this effect will formulate in the shortest time possible, with the cooperation of the international organizations deemed advisable.

6. To urge the industrialized countries to improve access to their markets by the Central American isthmus' products, and to urge the international community in general to help facilitate the exchange of products under stable and profitable conditions. To urge also that, until the constitutive agreement on the common basic products fund is implemented, its purpose and philosophy be applied to international basic products.

7. To propose that the heads of appropriate ministries of the countries in the Central American isthmus adopt as soon as possible those measures of common interest which facilitate the production and sale of the area's basic products.

8. To express their strong interest that the situation of the countries located in the Central American isthmus be taken into account in the various forums that are to be held in the coming months and in the future, especially at high-level forums, as they are convinced that to a high degree, their economic evolution will depend on the advances made in readjusting the international economy.

Six copies of the document were made. The document was signed by the foreign ministers of Costa Rica, Bernd Niehaus; Nicaragua, Miguel d'Escoto; Honduras, Cesar Elvir Sierra; El Salvador, Fidel Chavez Mena; Panamanian Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cabrera; and Maria Mercedes Marroquin, the Guatemalan ambassador to Honduras, who represented Guatamalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR SOUTH AMERICA

PA162224 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1550 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 16 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran Foreign Minister Col Cesar Elvir Sierra left for South America today, where he will officially visit several countries.

Elvir Sierra said that Honduras has started a stage of rapprochement with all the Latin American countries, especially those considered industrialized or at an advanced level of development, in order to obtain assistance in several areas.

The Honduran foreign minister specified that he will visit Venezuela to make the final arrangements for the visit of Honduran President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia on 24 August.

President Luis Herrera Campins invited Paz Garcia to visit Venezuela for several days and the two presidents might sign technical, financial and oil agreements.

The Honduran foreign minister will also visit Argentina and Brazil within a program that will keep him away from the Central American area for several weeks.

NICARAGUA

COMMENTS MADE ON THOMAS ENDERS' RECENT VISIT

Foreign Ministry Comments

PA141510 Managua ANN Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1412 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco stated today that the recent visit by Thomas Enders, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, has established the first serious and formal path of communications for easing the relations between the United States and Nicaragua. Tinoco recalled that on several occasions and for several months Nicaragua has tried to establish communications with the U.S. administration at the highest level.

Regarding the subjects discussed during the meetings with Enders, Tinoco said that the various points of contradiction, which are also the points that can generate the best solutions toward improving U.S.-Nicaraguan relations, were discussed. Among others, the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa Treaty and its ratification by the U.S. Senate was discussed. Groundless charges against Nicaragua, according to which this country is responsible for conflicts in other countries of the area, were also discussed. Enders was always receptive to the positions presented by the leaders of the revolution.

Regarding a possible meeting of foreign ministers of Central America, Tinoco said that it is possible that this meeting will take place in Honduras next weekend. The foreign ministers meeting has been postponed several times due to Guatemala's attitude of refusing to participate in the meeting.

Referring to the meeting of foreign policy and economic policy experts of the region, Tinoco said that this is a preparatory meeting prior to the foreign ministers meeting during which the social and political problems in the region should be studied.

In the past few days, Guatemalan Chief of State Romeo Lucas visited Honduras to meet with President Policarpo Paz. Napoleon Duarte and Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, of the Salvadoran military junta, visited Honduras yesterday. It has been unofficially reported that the chiefs of state of Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador discussed the convulsive situation in their countries and in the region in general.

Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco referred to statements of the U.S. ambassador in Colombia, Thomas Boyet--who privately urged Nicaragua to give up its claim of sovereignty over the cays of Roncador, Serrana and Quitasueno--stating: Nicaragua is prepared to continue defending its legitimate rights and it is Colombia which should renounce its territorial claims over Nicaraguan cays.

Tinoco said he is concerned about the increase in the number of U.S. troops in Honduras as a result of Washington's decision to send U.S. advisers to El Salvador.

BARRICADA, Opposition on Visit

PA141247 Paris AFP in Spanish 1959 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Managua, 13 Aug (AFP)--A short communique which adds no new details concerning the objectives and results of the mission of Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state, bureau of inter-American affairs, was released here by the Foreign Ministry at the end of the U.S. official's 2-day visit to Managua.

Meanwhile BARRICADA, the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) official newspaper, said today that "delicate matters" were discussed by the Nicaraguan officials in their talks with Enders, in what it called a "first of a series of meetings." These same matters, the newspaper added, will be discussed in future high-level meetings between officials of the revolutionary government and the United States.

Meanwhile, opposition political party leaders in Nicaragua said that Enders had expressed "the need to prevent an expansion of Cuban and Soviet influence here."

Enders' attitude regarding a resumption of U.S. financial aid to Nicaragua was described by the opposition leaders as "uncertain." However, they said that Enders had informed them that this year "Nicaragua should not expect loans from the United States that would allow it to eliminate any deficit in its balance of payments." Nevertheless, Enders showed interest in reinforcing lines of credit from U.S. banks directly to Nicaraguan private sectors, they said.

In general, Enders said that "the United States does not consider Nicaragua, and even all of Central America, dangerous from a strategic point of view but from a political point of view, due to the possibility that countries having ties with Cuba could extend their area of influence to the continent," opposition sources said.

The opposition sectors, their spokesmen said, urged Enders to discourage the groups of Nicaraguan refugees training in Florida and California and planning to launch an armed attack on Nicaragua. "If another Bay of Pigs invasion fails," they said, referring to the foiled U.S.-supported invasion of the Castro regime by Cuban refugees in 1961, "a leftist dictatorship would entrench itself and we would inevitably fall into a situation similar to Cuba's."

Enders concluded his visit to Nicaragua on Wednesday and returned directly to Washington after having met here with high-ranking leaders of the Sandinist front, government, private sector and church.

U.S. Silence Noted

PA131730 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] The Agencia de Noticias Nueva Nicaragua [ANN] reports today that Thomas Enders, U.S. assistant secretary of state, bureau of inter-American affairs, termed as positive and profitable the meeting he held this morning with leaders of the Government of National Reconstruction toward the end of his 36-hour visit.

This statement reported by ANN has broken the silence that Enders has maintained since he arrived yesterday. Ender's arrival, the many activities he has engaged in during his 36-hour visit to Managua, and his departure today have been cloaked in silence, as if he were walking on air or treading on cotton.

Not even the news bulletin distributed daily by the International Communications Agency of the U.S. Embassy mentions one single word about Enders. Today's bulletin is devoted entirely to news reports and articles favorable to Reagan's decision to manufacture neutron bombs; not one word is said about Enders and his activities here.

Let us, therefore, hope that when he returns to his country, Mr Enders will expand on the few words that ANN has heroically reported.

COASTGUARD SEIZES HONDURAN FISHING BOATS, CARGO

PA160405 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] The Sandinist navy coastguard today seized two Honduran fishing boats in Nicaragua territorial waters. According to an official Defense Ministry communique, the boats were seized while fishing near Corn Island in Nicaragua's Caribbean waters. The crew was detained and 1,400 pounds of lobster was seized.

Seized Nicaraguan Boat Returns

PA151602 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] Reporting from the port of Corinto: The captain of the fishing boat that was seized has charged that there is collusion [combinacion] between Honduras and El Salvador.

The "San Andino" arrived today at the port of Corinto. This is the fishing boat that was seized in the Gulf of Fonseca, in Nicaraguan waters. A $6,050 ransom was paid. The boat was completely stripped; its fishing gear and nets and its transmitter had been removed.

The boat captain told this reporter: We were under arrest for 22 days. For 17 days we were held incommunicado. We were also put to work. A lieutenant surnamed Chinchilla told us that they were going to execute us.

The captain said that at the moment of the capture, his ship was threatened by two well-armed coast guards. The Honduran Coast Guard seized us in the gulf while the Salvadoran Coast Guard fired at the Nicaraguan Coast Guard, thus backing the seizure by its Honduran crony, he said. I charge that there is collusion to carry out these types of attacks in Nicaraguan waters, the boat captain, Jorge Castillo, stated.

NEGOTIATIONS UNDERWAY TO BUY MACHINERY FROM USSR

PA151454 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Aug 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] Nicaragua will open a letter of credit for $50 million to buy agricultural, transportation and construction machinery from the USSR, Leonid N. Alekseyev, deputy chief of the USSR Trade Mission, confirmed here this morning.

He also disclosed that the USSR has signed agreements with the Nicaraguan Government for the purchase of 3,000 tons of coffee per year as well as 20,000 tons each of cotton and raw sugar.

Leonid N. Alekseyev said, "A preliminary high-level delegation headed by Deputy Construction Minister Carlos Schultz is currently in the USSR. A higher-level delegation headed by Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca is expected shortly in our country to sign the future agreements."

Preliminary Negotiations

The deputy chief of the USSR trade mission said, "Although the delegation currently in the USSR is of a very high level, it is a preliminary delegation. Its job is only to discuss and choose the necessary equipment for the national reconstruction of Nicaragua, within the agreement which we offer."

The results are not yet clear because the higher-level government delegation headed by the foreign trade minister, Companero Alejandro Martinez, should leave the next week to finalize the negotiations and sign the contracts."

"I have not received any information on the preliminary results of the talks with the delegation currently in Moscow. I believe that in two or three weeks we will have more specific details on the results of those negotiations, such as the amount of the commercial loan, the contracts signed and the types of equipment to be purchased.

Agricultural Machinery

When asked what kind of machinery Nicaragua would buy from his country, Leonid N. Alekseyev replied:

"We are not dealing with agricultural machinery alone but with construction and transportation machinery as well. I am aware that the greatest interest expressed by the Nicaraguans is in machinery for cotton cultivation, harvesting and sowing.

Referring to the total cost of the agricultural machinery transaction, the source said:

"No, I don't have an idea right now. It depends on what the delegation currently in Moscow decides; they will decide how much of the commercial loan will be used for each kind of equipment."

Amount and Interest Rate

Referring to the amount and interest rate of the loan, the deputy chief of the USSR Trade Commission said:

"The total amount is some $50 million, but this is not the exact final amount. This figure could be increased or decreased, depending on the results of the negotiations there."

He added that "in addition to the cotton harvesters, the USSR could offer all kinds of agricultural tractors as well as special highway construction equipment and heavy diesel and light gasoline trucks. A large variety of automotive equipment is manufactured in the USSR."

Alekseyev said that "the payments won't be COD, definitely not. The payment terms are being discussed now. They will depend on the kind of equipment purchased and its price. Nicaragua will have up to 10 years to pay."

"The credit can be soft or hard, depending on the viewpoints. Right now I don't know what the interest rate for the Nicaraguan loan will be, but I understand that it will not exceed 4 percent."

Other Agreements?

The Soviet official was asked if other agreements were signed or pending. He replied:

"This is the first agreement we have signed here for this kind of equipment, but not the first one in Latin America because we have signed similar agreements with other nations, such as Colombia and Costa Rica. "Yes, other agreements previously mentioned exist. We have fulfilled our coffee agreement this year; 3,000 tons were purchased and shipped to the USSR.

"We are still negotiating on sugar. Since sugar is traded on the commodity exchange, the entities must maintain direct contact via telex because it is faster and more efficient than working through our trade representative.

"We are holding cotton negotiations also, but I cannot report on these because I just got back. Samples of Nicaraguan cotton are being tested in Soviet factories."

The deputy chief of the USSR Trade Mission said in conclusion, "The payment of this credit would be in dollars because that is how we do business."

USSR Donates $16 Million

PA160401 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] The Soviet Government has donated about $16 million to the Nicaraguan Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Ministry, Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, minister of that institution, has announced. The money will be used to buy machinery that will be at the service of Nicaragua's small and medium-sized producers.

SUGAR AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CEMA COUNTRIES

FL141920 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1826 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Cuba, which is the top sugar (?exporting) country in the world, will retain this position during this decade largely as a result of a multilateral cooperation agreement negotiated with several CEMA countries. According to a report by PRENSA LATINA, Cuba will receive strong support, primarily from the USSR, the GDR and Bulgaria, for the creation of new sugar industry capability and the expansion of existing facilities.

This multilateral cooperation involves aid totaling over 423 million rubles for the 1981-86 period alone. Under the agreement, the increase in Cuban sugar production resulting from this assistance will be directed primarily toward meeting the increasing needs of the socialist community during this decade.

NEUTRON WEAPON IS TERRORISM AGAINST HUMAN RACE

FL120114 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Only 2 days ago long-suffering mankind commemorated the 36th anniversary of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Hundreds of thousands--millions--demonstrated in some way against those massacres against life and peace. For the Japanese, who suffered and are suffering the consequences of the horrible testing of mass extermination weapons, it is an unavoidable duty to pay tribute each year to the hundreds of thousands who perished and the thousands who are still victims today.

The men and women of this planet flatly refuse war. The march from Copenhagen to Paris is a way to tell those who promote and lead governments into an arms race that nations want to build the future with their hands and not through the power of arms.

It is in this scenario that the Reagan administration has decided to build the neutron bomb in a further step in its escalating nuclear race designed to win the supremacy that it will never be able to achieve because nations oppose this frenzied madness. The neutron bomb, fully capitalistic in essence and destiny, is conceived to eliminate human beings. Houses and property remain untouched so that the good children of Uncle Sam may avail themselves of what in economic terms is called constant capital. The most dangerous of the nuclear arms developed so far, it has the authorization of the U.S. Government so that at least 380 missiles and 800 neutron weapons 8 inches in diameter may be manufactured and stored immediately.

Political, social and cultural figures and organizations all over the world have raised their voices against this terrorist attempt against the human race. The cry is, and must be, "no" to the neutron bomb.

OCLAE MEETING ENDS, ISSUES FINAL DECLARATION

FL121340 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] The final declaration of the fourth consultative meeting of the Continental Organization of Latin American Students, OCLAE, which met in our capital, has expressed its condemnation of the warmongering policy of the present U.S. administration and rejection of imperialism's unrestrained arms race.

In addition, the document demands freedom for imprisoned students and an end to the genocidal repression of the Salvadoran, Guatemalan and Uruguayan peoples, to the criminal economic blockade imposed by the United States on Cuba and to the boycott against Nicaragua. OCLAE proclaims its solidarity with all just causes and its decision to continue to advance in the consolidation of the unity of the Latin American and Caribbean student movement and to reject any attempt to divide it.

GRENADA

BISHOP NOTES NEED TO STRENGTHEN MILITIA FORCES

FL151848 Bridgetown CANA in English 1831 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] St Georges, 15 Aug (CANA)--Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has said Grenada cannot afford a standing fulltime army charged solely with defense of the country. In a country with limited resources in the final analysis it is armed, united, organized and conscious people who will have the first task of defending the country in the event of an attack, said Bishop, who is also commander in chief of the armed forces.

For this reason, it is necessary to build and strengthen the militia and necessary that Grenadians keep increasing their consciousness and growing in their units so that, more and more, people will see the importance of joining the militia, Bishop told a parade of the People's Revolutionary Militia this week. "So when the time comes, and the time will come, that these elements choose to leave their own country, they must discover that it will be far easier to land in Grenada than to leave our free revolutionary country," he added.

Bishop said the main task of the militia at this time is to increase their levels of training and discipline and insure that their friends, family and neighbors acquire a deeper understanding of the importance of the body and understand that there is no task more sacred that defending one's homeland. He said Grenadians must work "together to make sure that nobody comes here trying to turn us back and turn back our revolution."

Warning on U.S. Exercise

PA170310 Paris AFP in English 0230 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Guyana, 16 Aug (AFP)--The Defense Ministry on the Carabbean island-state of Grenada has warned its people to prepare for an invasion by U.S. forces. In a statement last night the ministry asserted that U.S. naval exercises recently carried out off Puerto Rico and code-named "Ocean Venture 81" were actually intended to prepare for the invasion of Grenada.

Maneuvers Set

FL150112 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] The National Women's Organization, the NWO, is to stage a series of important emergency parish council meetings in the upcoming weeks. An executive member of the NWO told RFG News that these meetings will take place on Wednesday in St Davids, Thursday in St (Marks), St Johns and St Patricks, and Friday in St Georges and St Andrews. The meetings will be addressed by members of the Political Bureau of the NJM [New Jewel Movement] and they will deal with a number of issues, including mobilization for the national military maneuvers to be held at the end of this month.

TORCHLIGHT WORKERS TAKE OVER PAPER

FL1422338 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Workers of the Grenada Publishing Company, publishers of the former counterrevolutionary TORCHLIGHT newspaper, this afternoon took a historic decision to take over the company after they found that the management and directors had been deliberately running down the company and not paying them wages. At this afternoon's meeting the workers also passed a resolution pointing out that their decision was democratically arrived at by themselves in order to protect their livelihood. In their resolution, the TORCHLIGHT workers pointed out that they intended to form a cooperative and run the company by themselves. The workers called on the PRG [People's Revolutionary Government] to pass the company's assets on to the cooperative and in the meantime to take steps to protect the workers.